

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

EDWARD THOMAS KENNEDY, )  
                                )  
Plaintiff,                 )  
                                )  
v.                             ) Civ. Action No. 19-1311-CFC  
                                )  
THE UNITED STATES COURTS, et al., )  
                                )  
Defendants.                 )

**MEMORANDUM**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff Edward Thomas Kennedy ("Plaintiff"), who proceeds *pro se*, commenced this action on July 12, 2019 and at the same time filed a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (D.I. 1, 2) On July 23, 2019, the Court denied Plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* based upon his annual income. (D.I. 6) Plaintiff, as "one of the people of Pennsylvania" moves for reconsideration. (D.I. 8)

**II. DISCUSSION**

Plaintiff moves for reconsideration on the grounds that the Court ignored his projected cash flow statements, and the current President informed the current Queen of England that the corporation Act of 1871 is void, making all "bar attorneys operating in the Court of record" unregistered, foreign agents. (D.I. 9)

The standard for obtaining relief under Rule 59(e) is difficult for Plaintiff to meet. The purpose of a motion for reconsideration is to "correct manifest errors of law or fact or to present newly discovered evidence." *Max's Seafood Café ex rel. Lou-Ann, Inc. v.*

*Quinteros*, 176 F.3d 669, 677 (3d Cir. 1999). “A proper Rule 59(e) motion . . . must rely on one of three grounds: (1) an intervening change in controlling law; (2) the availability of new evidence; or (3) the need to correct a clear error of law or fact or to prevent manifest injustice.” *Lazaridis v. Wehmer*, 591 F.3d 666, 669 (3d Cir. 2010) (citing *N. River Ins. Co. v. CIGNA Reinsurance Co.*, 52 F.3d 1194, 1218 (3d Cir. 1995)). A motion for reconsideration is not properly grounded on a request that a court rethink a decision already made. See *Glendon Energy Co. v. Borough of Glendon*, 836 F. Supp. 1109, 1122 (E.D. Pa. 1993). Motions for reargument or reconsideration may not be used “as a means to argue new facts or issues that inexcusably were not presented to the court in the matter previously decided.” *Brambles USA, Inc. v. Blocker*, 735 F. Supp. 1239, 1240 (D. Del. 1990). Reargument, however, may be appropriate where “the Court has patently misunderstood a party, or has made a decision outside the adversarial issues presented to the court by the parties, or has made an error not of reasoning but of apprehension.” *Brambles USA*, 735 F. Supp. at 1241 (D. Del. 1990) (citations omitted); See also D. Del. LR 7.1.5.

Upon review of the filings in the case, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate any of the necessary grounds to warrant a reconsideration of the Court’s July 23, 2019 Order.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff must pay the \$400 filing fee in full. See 28 U.S.C. § 1914. The Court, however, will give Plaintiff additional time to pay the filing fee in full.

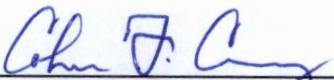
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<sup>1</sup> A review of the Complaint also indicates that all defendants are immune from suit, either by sovereign immunity or judicial immunity. See *United States v. Mitchell (I)*, 445 U.S. 535, 538 (1980) (action against the United States cannot be maintained unless the United States waives its sovereign immunity); *Capogrosso v. The Supreme Court of New Jersey*, 588 F.3d 180, 184 (3d Cir. 2009) (judicial officer in the performance of his

### **III. CONCLUSION**

For the above reasons, the Court will deny the motion for reconsideration. (D.I. 8)

An appropriate order will be entered.



John F. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

August 22, 2019  
Wilmington, Delaware

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duties has absolute immunity from suit and will not be liable for his judicial acts).